

Whereas reproductive and sexual healthcare providers, and those who support people making important healthcare decisions, provide high-quality, essential healthcare and play a critical role in ensuring people are able to make decisions about their bodies and lives with dignity, empathy, compassion, and respect;

Whereas no one should be criminalized for providing essential healthcare;

Whereas no one should be criminalized for their pregnancy outcomes, for using contraception, or for obtaining gender-affirming care;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to prohibit healthcare providers from providing gender-affirming and reproductive healthcare, including abortion care, to patients;

Whereas people have been prosecuted in the United States for their actions during pregnancy that allegedly caused harm or risk to their pregnancies;

Whereas people have been forced to undergo unwanted medical procedures or surgical interventions, including involuntary sterilization and cesarean sections, prosecuted for not seeking healthcare, prosecuted for experiencing a miscarriage or stillbirth, criminalized for alcohol and drug use during pregnancy, and prosecuted for self-managing an abortion;

Whereas groups like the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Bar Association, and others oppose the criminalization of healthcare provision and the criminalization of pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas the threat of criminalization or prosecution can result in negative outcomes by intimidating people from seeking or providing care;

Whereas abortion and gender-affirming care have become increasingly restricted in the United States;

Whereas research shows there is an increased need and demand for pills to self-manage an abortion in States with abortion restrictions, and that self-managed abortion with access to medications and accurate information is safe;

Whereas the reasons why people self-manage an abortion are varied and valid;

Whereas healthcare providers have an ethical obligation to provide essential care to their patients and to protect the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship;

Whereas even when charges are dropped or the defendant is exonerated, the turmoil caused by arrest or prosecution is irremediable;

Whereas several States have taken steps to repeal or reform laws that had been used to criminalize pregnancy outcomes and to increase access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care;

Whereas Black, indigenous, and people of color, people with low incomes, LGBTQ+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are disproportionately likely to be surveilled, arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, and heavily punished within the criminal justice system;

Whereas Black, indigenous, and people of color, people with low incomes, LGBTQ+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely, due to persistent disparities, to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes that place them under the scrutiny of the legal system; and

Whereas punishing people for their pregnancy outcomes or for providing essential reproductive and sexual healthcare violates

their fundamental rights: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the misapplication of criminal laws to punish people for the outcomes of their pregnancies;

(2) affirms that people deserve access to high-quality healthcare without fear of reprisal or punishment;

(3) condemns the criminalization of providing essential healthcare;

(4) affirms the ethical obligations of healthcare providers to safeguard patient privacy; and

(5)(A) declares a vision for a future where access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care is free from restrictions and bans universally, and people are able to manage care on their own terms, free from discrimination or punishment; and

(B) affirms the commitment of the Senate to working toward this goal in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 665—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. SEEFRIED, ET AL.

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 665

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Seefried, et al., Cr. No. 21-287, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, a department of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, are authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of United States v. Seefried, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Messrs. Schwager, Russell, and Torres, and any current or former officer or employee of their offices, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 666—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. WILLIAMS

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 666

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Williams, Cr. No. 21-377, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of United States v. Williams, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager and any current or former officer or employee of his office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 667—COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RODEO-CHEDISKI FIRE IN ARIZONA

Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 667

Whereas June 18, 2022, is the 20th anniversary of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire forced the evacuation of more than 30,000 people in Arizona, including in the City of Show Low, Pinetop-Lakeside, Navajo County, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe communities of Hon-Dah;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire burned 468,638 acres (742 square miles), making it second largest wildfire recorded in the State of Arizona;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire damaged and destroyed 491 structures, including homes and businesses;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire started as 2 wildfires that later merged into the first megafire in Arizona history;

Whereas, on June 18, 2002, the human-caused Rodeo Fire ignited near the Rodeo Fairgrounds near the community of Cibecue, located on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation (commonly known as the "White Mountain Apache Reservation");